

tion of the disco-cellular, each bordered by white; at the anal angle of the lower wing are three round black spots, one large. Expansion 2 inches 7 lines.

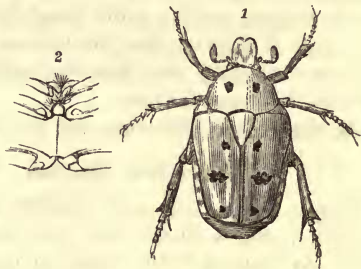
In my own collection, from Mexico and the West Indies.

XXV.—*Remarks on some Cetoniadæ, with the description of a new Australian species.* By ADAM WHITE, F.L.S., M.E.S. Stettin, and Assistant in the Zoological Department British Museum.

SCHIZORHINA, Kirby.

S. (DIAPHONIA) BASSII, White.

Yellow; with a black spot inclosing the eye, two roundish black spots on the middle of the *thorax* placed transversely. *Elytra* of a deeper and somewhat brownish yellow, with a sericeous tinge; three black spots on each elytron, one near the scutellum, a larger transverse one beyond the middle and nearer the side than the suture, and one small subapical one: *antennæ* and legs yellow; *pygidium* yellow, with extremely short, scattered, bristly hairs, the surface "quasi squamiformiter acudacta;" the metathorax and greater part of the abdomen beneath shining black; edges of the segments smooth, the bases punctured; two largish yellow spots placed on the middle of the abdomen; four yellow triangular spots on the edge of the segments on each side.



Hab. Australia. British Museum: from the collection of the Entomological Club.

The figure by Mr. William Wing gives its correct size and form; in general form this species approaches the *S. atropunctata*, Kirby, Linn. Trans. vol. xii. p. 464 (found first by Robert Brown, F.R.S., on Mimosas near Port Jackson), more than any other *Cetonia*; and I must confess that until Dr. Schaum attracted my notice to it, it was placed with that species in the collection of the British Museum, being regarded as a variety of the female: it certainly seems to be in some sort the connecting link between *Diaphonia*, Newman, and *Schizorhina*, Kirby, as restricted by Dr. Burmeister.

The head, as in the subgenus *Diaphonia*, very slightly cleft in front; the sides nearly parallel, upper surface flat, rather coarsely

punctured. Thorax with the sides very slightly, if at all, sinuated posteriorly, the posterior angles rounded and not sharp, so as to leave visible part of the mesothorax: the front edge of thorax nearly straight; the puncturing very indistinct; the scutellum proportionally larger than in other species of the genus. Elytra much longer and narrower, the segments of the body projecting considerably beyond them; the sutural edge more ridged; near the suture is a longitudinal somewhat raised costa, the elytra are punctured, the punctures generally running in longitudinal lines. The specimen is a female, and excepting in the legs being *much less stout* and hairy, they have a considerable resemblance to those of the *D. dorsalis*; the tarsi of the first pair of legs are wanting.

Note.—The name *Bassii* is intended as a small compliment to the bold and great discoverer, whose name will be ever commemorated in the wide ocean-strait which separates Van Diemen's Land from the great Australian continent. The name and discoveries of George Bass, surgeon of the 'Reliance,' are well related in the pages of Capt. Flinders: "he was a man whose ardour for discovery was not to be repressed by any obstacles, nor deterred by danger."—*Flinders' Voyage to Terra Australis*, I. xcvi. By botanists he is commemorated in the genus *BASSIA*.

It is not out of place here to make a few remarks in correction of, and addition to, the lately published 'Nomenclature of Coleopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum, Part I. *Cetoniadæ*,' which was issued before Dr. Schaum had an opportunity of seeing the national collection. This eminently scientific entomologist has acquired, by purchase, the very specimens of Messrs. Gory and Percheron's 'Monographie des Cétoines;' he has had the advantage of Mr. Macleay's and Dr. Burmeister's (still more extensive) labours; and having had that "learned leisure," which so few of the describing naturalists of this country can share even in the smallest portion, he has seen and studied the collections in Berlin, Paris and other places.

The results of his assiduous researches he has communicated in the 'Zeitschrift für die Entomologie' of his uncle, Dr. Germar, and in the 'Annales de la Société Entomologique de France.' A still further revision of this group may now be expected, since his visit to the British Islands.

On p. 2 add B.M. to *Mycteristes rhinophyllus* from Java, as we have lately acquired it.

Page 3: Dr. Schaum tells me that *Composcephalus Galinieri*, Reiche, notwithstanding what M. Reiche has written in the 'Revue Zoologique Cuvérienne,' is after all, what I suspected, only synonymous with *C. Horsfieldianus*, White, described and
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Vol. xx.

roughly figured in the *Anñ. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.* for 1845, vol. xv. p. 40.

Aphelorrhina simillima, Westw., which, led by the name and authority of Dr. Schaum, I placed after *Dymusia*, should be placed after *Stephanorrhina guttata*, and may after all prove, like many pseudo-called species of *Onthophagus*, only a starved variety of the male of *Stephanorrhina guttata*, or at least of a closely allied species. It would be well for naturalists to read the admirable remarks of M. Mulsant of Lyons, at pp. 103 and 104 of the volume of the '*Hist. Nat. des Coléoptères de France*,' describing the Lamellicorn Beetles (Paris, 1842).

The *Rhomborrhina dives* of Westw., as Dr. Schaum pointed out, is the *R. Mellii* of Gory and Percheron, but not of Burmeister.

On p. 6 add B.M. to *Anomalocera Parrii*, as we have lately received a specimen. This genus seemed hardly separable from *Coryphocera*.

At p. 7, and after *C. amæna*, add *Coryphocera tibialis*, Westw., India, lately acquired; and *Coryphocera glaberrima*, Westw., India, also lately added.

At p. 9, *Allorrhina affinis* and *A. confinis* are regarded by Dr. Schaum as only local varieties of *Allorrhina scabriuscula*, and as he has seen more specimens than myself, I believe he is right.

At p. 10 add B.M. Honduras to *Cotinis cavifrons*, Dup., Burm., which I had regarded as a new species of *Allorrhina*, and named *A. trisulcata*. I question whether the genera *Tiarocera* and *Allorrhina* are distinct enough from *Cotinis*, and this remark would extend to other genera of *Cetoniadæ*.

Page 11: *Gymnetis Vigorsii*, Dr. Schaum regards as only a variety of the preceding species, *G. undulata*, Vigors; there are some other alterations he would make in the genus *Gymnetis*, but from not having many specimens, I can neither confirm nor resist these changes. The genus, or rather group, wants revision very much.

Page 14: between *Gymnetis strigosa* and *G. hieroglyphica* is placed *Gymnetis Dysoni*, White, a species with the head, thorax above and elytra of a yellowish rhubarb or rather tile-colour (elytris, thoraceque supra flavescenti-lateritiis), spotted and marked with black, differing in different specimens, the head margined with black and with a black spot on the middle, the legs and under parts deep shining black, the sternum projecting, somewhat curved downwards, and very blunt and widened at the end.

As Dr. Schaum has a specimen, an elaborate description may be expected from him. I may merely say that it was found in Venezuela at Curiaña, twenty-four miles from La Guayra. Mr. David Dyson told me as a curious circumstance, that when shoot-

ing a humming-bird, he brought down his bird, a large *Sphinx*, and this pretty species of *Gymnetis*, at the same shot; our specimen has still the mark where the shot struck it.

I have named it in compliment to Mr. Dyson, who has been a most assiduous collector of zoological specimens in Honduras and Venezuela. Mr. Doubleday has named a very striking species of Butterfly, *Euterpe Dysoni* (Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. vol. xix. p. 385), after him. There has not been a more active or intelligent collector in this country than Mr. Dyson.

On p. 15, as Dr. Schaum pointed out to me, remove *Clinteria flavomarginata*, and put it as a variety of *C. atra*; we have lately acquired two specimens of this pretty variety.

At p. 15 add *Clinteria Hoffmeisteri*, White, a very distinct hairy species from Northern India, lately acquired by the Museum.

[To be continued.]

XXVI.—*The Classification of the British Mollusca.*

By W. E. LEACH, M.D.

To Richard Taylor, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

September 9th, 1847.

IN a late visit to the North I observed that several British conchologists were much interested in knowing what was the arrangement of British Mollusca proposed by my late excellent friend and first teacher in zoology Dr. Leach, and that some of them had even taken the trouble to copy the proof sheets of his work which were in the possession of one or two persons.

Knowing that several copies of Dr. Leach's list were in circulation, his names being in common use in several cabinets at the time he was at work on the subject, I applied to Mr. James Francis Stephens, who was in constant communication with Dr. Leach, and he at once produced me the list which I herewith send, with the heading it now bears, and a former one not so complete; but as this list contains a few names not inserted in the latter one, I have added them in their places, marking them with an asterisk and with the date of the first list, 1816.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Leach's MSS., which I am aware were prepared with the characters of his genera in detail, have not been printed, that his extensive labours on this part of the animal kingdom should not be lost to the world. To make the list more easily understood, I have added the genus to which Montagu or Lamarck has referred the species, after the name used by Dr. Leach.

I am much inclined, as these names were for years exhibited